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CENTRAL STATISTICAL AGENCY

**AGRICULTURAL SAMPLE SURVERY
2014/15 (2007 E.C) VOLUME V**



**REPORT ON AREA, PRODUCTION AND FARM MANAGEMENT
PRACTICE OF BELG SEASON CROPS FOR**

PRIVATE PEASANT HOLDINGS

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List of Acronyms

CSA	Central Statistical Agency
CV	Coefficient of Variation
SE	Standard Errors
EA	Enumeration Area
E.C	Ethiopian Calendar
Ha	Hectare
Qt	Quintal
SNNPR	Southern Nation Nationalities and Peoples Region

CHAPTER I

1 INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is a dominant sector of Ethiopian economy which makes a lion share contribution to the Gross Domestic Product, employment and foreign exchange earnings. Agriculture is still believed to remain a sector that plays an important role in stimulating the overall economic development of the country in the years to come. This would be realized if and only if strenuous efforts are made by the government and other concerned stakeholders including farmers to increase agricultural production and productivity. Several factors can influence agricultural production and productivity improvement. Among other factors, the increased use of modern farm inputs, modernization of farming activities by using improved farm implements as well as introduction of modern farming technologies to the sector are the major ones. In order identify, plan, implement and monitor agricultural projects and programs, availability of reliable, comprehensive and timely statistical data on the overall performance of the sector is essential.

Central Statistical Agency (CSA) of Ethiopia has been conducting integrated annual agricultural sample surveys and has been providing the survey results to the ultimate data users for more than three decades. Out of the annual agricultural sample surveys carried out by the CSA, Belg season agricultural sample survey is the one that generates data on crop cultivated area, production and farm management practice for the major Belg season crops for the private peasant holdings annually. In the previous years, two reports were use to be generated from the Belg agricultural sample survey nearly simultaneously which are named as a report on area and production and report on farm management practices. Since the year 2013/14 (2006 E.C.), the Belg season agricultural sample survey findings are compiled and produced in only one report with the basic idea of making the report user friendly and handy. The report contained the data on crop cultivated area and production as well as farm management practices of the private peasant holdings of the major Belg crops.

The findings of the 2014/15 (2007 E.C) Belg survey are summarized and presented using tables and graphs at national and regional levels.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

There are two main objectives of the 2014/15 (2007 E.C.) Belg season agricultural sample survey. These are to generate basic quantitative information on:

- Crop cultivated area, production and yield of major Belg season crops and
- The use of different farm management practices that includes fertilizer applied area by crop type, the type and quantity of fertilizers used, areas applied with improved seeds and indigineous seeds, areas applied with pesticide, areas under irrigation, and areas under extension package by crop type and category.

Given the objectives, the survey findings are presented in such a way that, first crop cultivated area and production is discussed and then followed by farm management practice findings, subsequently.

CHAPTER II

2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY, DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING

2.1 COVERAGE

The 2014/15 (2007 E.C) Annual Agricultural Sample Survey of the Belg season covered the entire rural parts of the country except the non-sedentary population of the three zones of Afar and six zones of Somali regions. Accordingly, all parts of Harari, Dire Dawa as well as 60 Zones (Special Weredas that are treated as Zones of other regions) are also considered in the survey. The survey was planned to cover a total of nearly 1 492 Enumeration Areas (EAs). However, in 286 EAs among the selected EAs, the survey was not successful due to various reasons. Therefore, the survey was successfully accomplished involving only 1 206 EAs.

2.2 SAMPLING FRAME

The list of Enumeration Areas (EAs) was obtained from the 2007 Population and Housing Census. From the list of the EAs, a set of sampled EAs were selected based on the sample design proposed for the survey. Once the selection of the sampled EAs was accomplished, a fresh list of households within each selected EA was carried out. The list of agricultural households in each EA was used as a sampling frame from which the agricultural households are finally selected as sources of data.

2.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND SELECTION SCHEME

In order to select the survey sample, a stratified two-stage cluster sample design was implemented. Enumeration areas are the primary sampling units (PSUs) whereas the agricultural households are the Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). The sample size for the 2014/15 agricultural sample survey was determined by considering both the required level

of precision for the most important estimates within each domain and the amount of resources allocated to the survey. In order to reduce the non-sampling errors, considerable effort was allocated to manage the survey in terms of quality and operational control. With the exception of Harari, and Dire Dawa, each region was taken to be the domain of estimation. Each zone of the regions / special woredas was adopted as a stratum for which major findings of the survey are reported.

Enumeration areas from each stratum were selected systematically using a probability proportional to size sampling technique; size being the number of agricultural households. From the fresh list of households prepared at the beginning of the survey, 30 agricultural households within each sampled EA are selected systematically. The estimation procedures of totals, ratios, sampling error and the measurements of precision of estimates (CV) of the survey are given in Appendix-I, II and III.

2.4 FIELD ORGANIZATION

The Central Statistical Agency (CSA) has 25 statistical branch offices located in different parts of the country. Each branch office has its respective branch head, field supervisors, enumerators, other supporting staffs and drivers. By the year 2014/15 (2007 E.C.), 23 Branch offices are involved in the field operation activities of agricultural sample survey of the Belg season. In order to accomplish the data collection activities, field enumerators are equipped with the necessary survey equipments such as GPS, compass, programmable calculator, measuring tape, questionnaire, ...etc. To facilitate the field work of data collection and for field supervision, the branch offices used the available four-wheel drive vehicles. The Addis Ababa and Shire statistical branch offices did not take part on the 2014/15 (2007 E.C) Belg season agricultural sample survey as Belg season farming activities by smallholder private holdings are not practiced in the EAs of the branch offices.

2.5 TRAINING OF THE FIELD STAFF

At the beginning of the survey year, the field staff-training program was carried out for the survey in two-stages. The first stage training was the training of the trainers which was carried out at Adama City for six consecutive days. In the first stage training, the trainers were the staff from the head office while the trainees were branch statistical office heads, statisticians and some field supervisors. The manpower trained in the first stage in turn provided similar trainings for the enumerators and field supervisors for 20 days in the Statistical Branch Offices at the second stage training. During the second-stage training, the trainee were given detailed classroom training on the objectives and uses of the Agricultural Sample Survey (AgSS), concepts and definitions of terms used, the method of area measurement, interviewing procedures,... etc. The second stage training also included a field practice to reinforce the procedures discussed in the classroom, to identify the boundaries of the households included in the EAs and to practice interviewing, area measurement using GPS and compass rope techniques, etc.

2.6 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

The agricultural data for 2014/15 Belg season crops were collected from the selected rural agricultural households by interviewing the respondents (subjectively) supported by questionnaire and by measuring physically (objectively) the farm fields (areas) for the selected agricultural households using the equipments such as GPS, compass and measuring tape.

A major characteristic of Ethiopian agriculture is the existence of two well-known crop production seasons named as Meher (main) and Belg (short rain) seasons. Meher is a long rainy season which normally occurs from June to September. The Belg season most often refers to small rainy season which normally occurs from February to May mostly in limited areas of the country. Generally, the Meher season rain provides ideal crop growing moisture for the longer maturing crops.

A point of contention arises with respect to the pure definition of Belg crops. Belg cropping practices are heterogeneous across different parts of the country. The nature of the sowing period also overlaps with some of the Meher season crops. Consequently, the report on Belg Season crops in the past faced a problem of a clearly defined growing period. To help clarify the two-crop season, the following definitions have been used since 1987/88: Belg Season Crops are defined as crops that are harvested during the months of March to August, while crops that are harvested during September to February are considered as Meher season crops.

The time period for data collection on area, production and agricultural practices of the Belg season was from April 15 to May 30/2007 E.C. (May 23 to June 7, 2015). Crop cultivated area data are collected objectively using compass/GPS and measuring tapes, while production data were collected subjective by interviewing the agricultural holders by questionnaire based personal interview. The percentage change of crop yield expected this year relative to the previous year's yield (condition factor) is collected from both agricultural holders and Development Agents (DAs) within each EA to estimate this year's crop yield subjectively. Data on production of Belg season crops are then, computed by the use of the crop cultivated area estimates and the yield data collected from the sampled holders and DAs.

2.7 DATA PROCESSING

a. Editing, Coding and Verification

To insure the quality of the collected data, data editing, coding and verification tasks were conducted at the head office. The number of editors participated in editing was relatively lesser relative to the previous years due to the shortage of data editors and work load of other surveys at the head office during the time of data editing. Therefore, most of the data editing, coding and and entry tasks are accomplished at the branch statistical offices.

b. Data Entry, Cleaning and Tabulation

Before starting data entry, computer edit specifications are prepared for use on personal computers and CSPro software was used for the purpose of data consistency checking. The filled in questionnaire data were entered into personal computers by data encoders of CSA through the use of CSPro. The data entry task was accomplished at both the head office and the statistical branch offices (that have fully operational data entry system). After the data entry was accomplished, the data were checked for consistency and cleaned using the data cleaning specifications prepared for this purpose. Finally, tabulation was done on personal computers to produce results as indicated in the tabulation plan.

2.8 BASIC CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

For a better understanding of the data presented in this report, the basic concepts and definitions of some technical terms and terminologies used in the collection of the agricultural sample survey data for 2014/15 (2007 E.C.) Belg season are indicated as follows.

Enumeration Area (EA): An Enumeration Area in the rural parts of the country is a locality that is in most cases less than and in some cases equal to a farmers' association in geographical area and usually it consists of 150 to 200 households.

Household: A household may be either:

- a) A one person household, that is a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household or
- b) A multi-person household, that is, a group of two or more persons who live together and make common provisions for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and have a common budget. They may be related or

unrelated persons, or a combination of both. These persons are taken as members of the household.

Agricultural Household: A household is considered as an agricultural household when at least one member of the household is engaged in growing crops and/or breeding and raising livestock in private or in partnership with others.

Holding: A holding is all the land and /or livestock kept, which is used wholly or partly for agricultural production and is operated as one technical unit by one person alone, or with others, regardless of the title, legal form, size or location.

Holder: A holder is a person who exercises management and control over the operations of the agricultural holding and that makes the major decision regarding the utilization of the available resources. The holder has primary technical and economic responsibility for the holding. The holder may operate the holding directly as an owner or as a manager. Under conditions of traditional agricultural holding, a person may be regarded as a holder when the person operates land or raises livestock in his own right, with or without getting helps from others. In other words, a holder is a person who decides on what, when, where and how to grow crops or raise livestock and the one who has the right to determine the utilization of the products.

Parcel: A parcel of a holding is any piece of land entirely surrounded by land, water, road, forest... etc., which are not part of the holding. A parcel may consist of one or more cadastral units, plots or field adjacent to each other.

Field: A field is defined as any plot of land which is a parcel or part of a parcel under the same or mixed crops or any other form of private holding.

Belg Season Crops: are defined as any temporary crops that are harvested during the months of March (Megabit) to August (Nehase).

Meher Season Crops: are those crops that are harvested during September (Meskerem) to February (Yekatit).

Irrigated area: refers to the area of land that is purposefully and actually provided with water artificially, other than by rain for improving the production of crops. The uncontrolled flooding of land by the over flow of rivers or streams is not categorized as irrigation practice although sometimes farmers use this incidence for crop production.

Improved Seed: is defined as crop variety which gives significantly higher yield, better quality and/or better benefit compared to traditional varieties of seeds and usually produced by the Ethiopian Seed Enterprise (ESE) in Ethiopia.

Fertilizer: refers to anything applied to the soil that is intended to increase the amount of plant nutrients available for crop growth. Fertilizers are usually categorized into two which include natural and chemical fertilizers. Examples of natural fertilizers are farmyard manure and wood ashes while that of the chemical fertilizers are DAP (Di-Ammonium Phosphate) and UREA (Ammonium Nitrate).

Pesticides: Pesticides are chemicals useful for the mitigation, control or elimination of pests which are harmful to crop. Insecticides, herbicides and fungicides are all considered as pesticides.

CHAPTER III

3 SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

3.1 AREA AND PRODUCTION

The general overview of the 2014/15 (2007 E.C) Belg season agricultural sample survey estimate indicates a total cropland area estimates of about 1 442 439 hectare and production of 33 069 768.66 quintal, which includes grain crops, vegetables and root crops in the estimation. It is important to note that a crop named Mung bean/"Masho" was use to be reported as a cereal crop in the previous reports. In this report it is categorized as a pulse crop which is its proper category. With this background, the main findings of the 2014/15 (2007 E.C.) Belg season crop production sample survey are presented in this Chapter.

3.1.1 Grain Crops: refer to a major crop category that includes cereals, pulses and oilseeds, which are not only the major food crops of country and but also are the main sources of household income and sources of the foreign currency earnings. The 2014/15 (2007 E.C) Belg season agricultural sample survey result indicates that a total land area of about 1 174 149.08 hectare was cultivated by the major Belg crops (grains) from which a total grain production of about 8 934 466.27 quintals was estimated at national level. As compared to the production year of 2013/14 (2006 E.C) grain cultivated area and production have decreased by 11.58% and 18.56%, respectively. Out of the total Belg season grain cropland area and production, cereals accounted for the largest percentage interms of both crop cultivated area and production.

Cereals accounted for about 883 968.04 hectares (75.29% of the national Belg grain cropland area) and about 7 595 452.91 quintals (85.01% of the total Belg grain production). Following cereals is pulse crops which accounted for about 261 305.35 hectares (22.25% of the total grain area) and about 1 332 162.15 quintals production (which is 14.91% of the total grain production). Moreover, oilseeds are the other category

of grain crops produced which accounted for an area of 28 875.69 hectares (2.46% of the total grain area) and 6 851.21 quintals of production (0.08% of total grain produced during the Belg season). (For more details, see Summary Table 1).

Summary Table 1: Cropland Area and Production of Major Belg Crops: Private Peasant Holdings, 2014/15 (2007 E.C.), Country Level

Crop Category	Total Cropland Area		Total Production	
	in Hectare	%	In Quintals	%
<i>Cereal.....</i>	883 968.04	78.17	7 595 452.91	85.01
<i>Pulses.....</i>	261 305.35	22.25	1 332 162.15	14.91
<i>Oilseeds.....</i>	28 875.69	2.46	6 851.21	0.08
Grain crops.....	1 174 149.08	100	8 934 466.27	100

In order to illustrate the overall performance of the 2014/15 (2007 E.C) crop production year, the total estimated cropland area and production of grain crops for private peasant holders for seasons of Belg, Meher as well as for commercial farms are presented in the Summary Table 2. By the year 2014/15 (2007 E.C) the overall grain cultivated area estimate is about 14 344 674.84 hectare (Meher,Belg and Commercial farms).

Summary Table 2: Summary of National Grain Cropland Area and Production of Meher season, Belg Season and Commercial Farms during 2014/15 (2007 E.C.), Country Level

	Grain crops	%	Grain	%
	Area (Ha)		Production(Qt)	
Meher season private holdings	12 558 444.55	87.55	270 396 048.03	92.77
Belg season private holdings	1 174 149.08	8.19	8 934 466.27	3.07
Commercial Farms	612 081.21	4.27	12 151 038.91	4.17
Grand total	14 344 674.84	100	291 481 553.21	100

Out of the total grain area estimated, Belg season grain area accounted for about 1 174 149.08 hectares (8.19% of total grain area) where as Meher season grain area accounted for

about 12 558 444.55 hectare (87.55% of the total grain area cultivated). Commercial farms grain cultivated area is about 612 081.21 hectares (4.27% of the total grain area cultivated).

The total grain crops produced during 2014/15 (2007 E.C) amounts 291 481 553.21 quintals which is increased by 6.21% from the 2013/14 (2006 E.C) total production considering Meher, Belg and commercial farms. Meher season, Belg season and commercial farms account for about 251 536 623.90 Quintals (92.77%), 8 934 466.27 Quintals (3.07%) and 12 151 038.91 Quintals (4.17%) of the total grain production, respectively for the year 2014/15 (2007 E.C).

3.2 ESTIMATES OF THE 2014/15 (2007 E.C) TOTAL CROP LAND AREA AND PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS, MEHER AND BELG SEASONS

For the year 2014/15 (2007 E.C.), the total cropland area cultivated of major crops (grains) of the private peasant holdings during both seasons was estimated to be 13 732 593.63 hectares (commercial not included). Meher season accounts for 12 407 473.46 (91.45%) while Belg season accounts for 1 174 149.08 (8.55%) of grain crops area cultivated during both seasons. The estimated area of grain crops cultivated during both seasons is given in Summary Table 3.

Summary Table 3. Cropland Area under Major Crops for Private Peasant Holdings 2014/15 (2007 E.C.), Both Seasons:
Country Level

<i>Crop Type</i>	<i>Total Grain Cropland Area in Hectares during</i>					
	<i>Meher Season</i>		<i>Belg Season</i>		<i>Both seasons Total</i>	
	<i>Area in Ha</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Area in Ha</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Area in Ha</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Cereal</i>	10 136 489.57	80.76	883 968.04	75.29	11 020 457.61	80.30
<i>Pulses</i>	1 558 422.02	12.42	261 305.35	22.25	1 819 727.37	13.26
<i>Oilseeds</i>	855 737.53	6.82	28875.69	2.46	884 613.22	6.45
<i>Total</i>	12 550 649.12	100	1 174 149.08	100	13 724 798.2	100

As indicated in Summary Table 3, cereals accounted for about 11 020 457.61 hectares (80.30% of the total grain cultivated area) while Pulses and Oil crops accounted for about 1

819 727.37 hectare (13.26%) and 884 613.22 hectares (6.45%) of the total grain cropland area, respectively, in both seasons. Graphical representation of the estimates of total area under major crops for private holdings in Ethiopia for both seasons during 2014/15 (2007 E.C) is indicated using Figure 1 as follows.

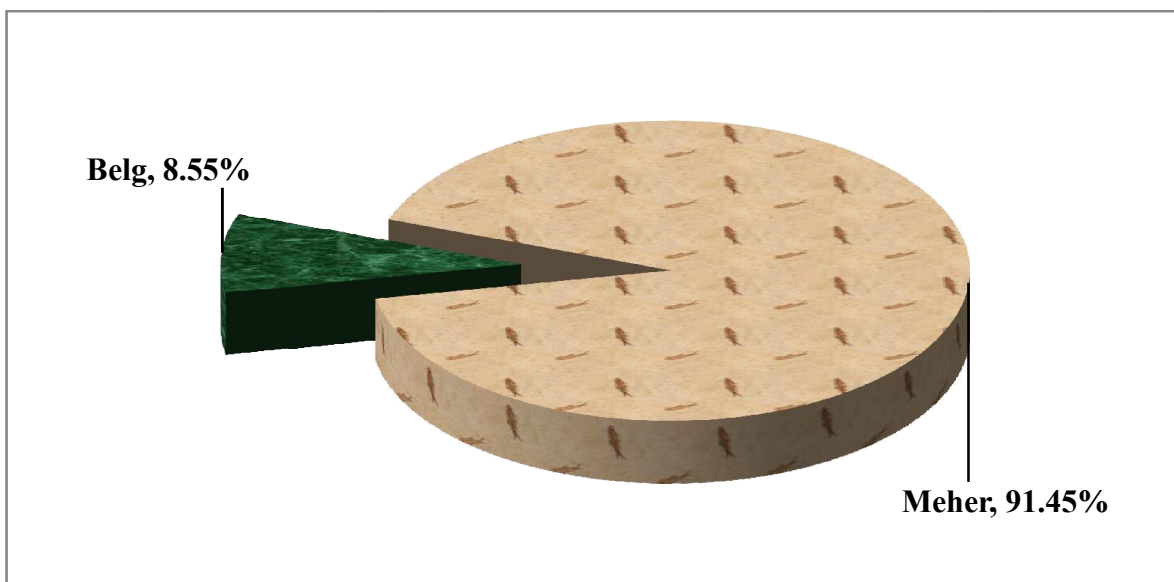


Figure 1 Estimates of Total Area under Major Crops for Private peasant Holdings in Ethiopia for Both Seasons 2014/15 (2007 E.C)

Figure 1 shows that out of the total major crops cultivated area by private peasant holdings during both seasons of 2014/15 (2007 E.C), Belg and Meher seasons account for 8.55% and 91.45%, respectively. Likewise, the overall performance of the major grain crops production estimates for both seasons is illustrated in Summary Table 4.

Summary Table 4. Total Production of Major Crops Harvested by Private Peasant Holdings, 2014/15 (2007 E.C.), Both Seasons: Country Level

<i>Crop Type</i>	Total Production in Quintals, Harvested during					
	Meher Season		Belg Season		Both seasons	
	Production in Quintals	%	Production in Quintals	%	Production in Quintals	%
Cereal	235 903 210.82	87.30	7 595 452.91	85.01	243 498 663.73	87.23
Pulses	26 718 344.54	9.89	1 332 162.15	14.91	28 050 506.69	10.05
Oil crops	7 600 935.18	2.81	6 851.21	0.08	7 607 786.39	2.73
Total	270 222 490.55	100	8 934 466.27	100	279 156 956.81	100

The Summary Table 4 indicate that cereals production accounted for about 243 498 663.73 quintals (87.23% of the total grain crops) produced in both seasons. Pulses and Oil crops account for about 28 050 506.69 quintals (10.05 %) and 7 607 786.39 (2.73%), respectively of the total sum of both seasons.

Moreover, the graphical representation of the estimates of the total production of major crops for private holdings in Ethiopia for both seasons during 2014/15 (2007 E.C) is indicated using Figure 2 bellow.

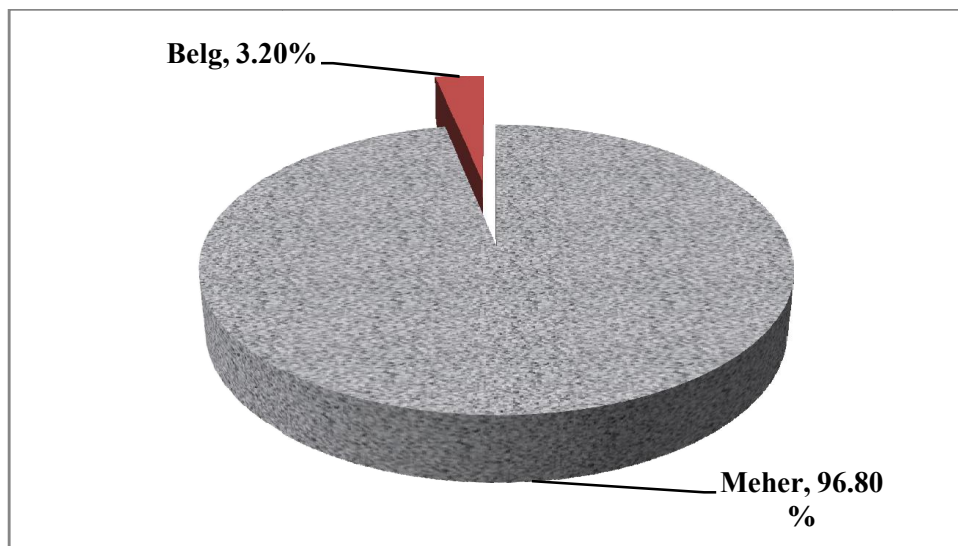


Figure 2 Estimates of Total Production of Major Crops for Private Holdings in Ethiopia for Both Seasons of 2014/15 (2007 E.C)

Figure 2 indicates that out of the total of major grain crops produced by private peasant holdings during both seasons of 2014/15 (2007 E.C), Belg accounts for 3.20% (which is about 8 934 466.27quintals) whereas Meher accounts for 96.80% (about 270 222 490.55quintals).

3.1.3 Vegetables: holders living near to urban centres largely practice vegetable farming. Vegetable farms are not commonly practiced by the rural private peasant holders which is evidenced by the small volume of production recorded as indicated by the survey result. This is better indicated in Figure 3. Vegetables account about 2.89% of the area under all crops at national level during the Belg season. Out of the total area under vegetables, 77.16% and 8.83% are accounted for Ethiopian Cabbage and Tomato, respectively (See Statistical Table 6).

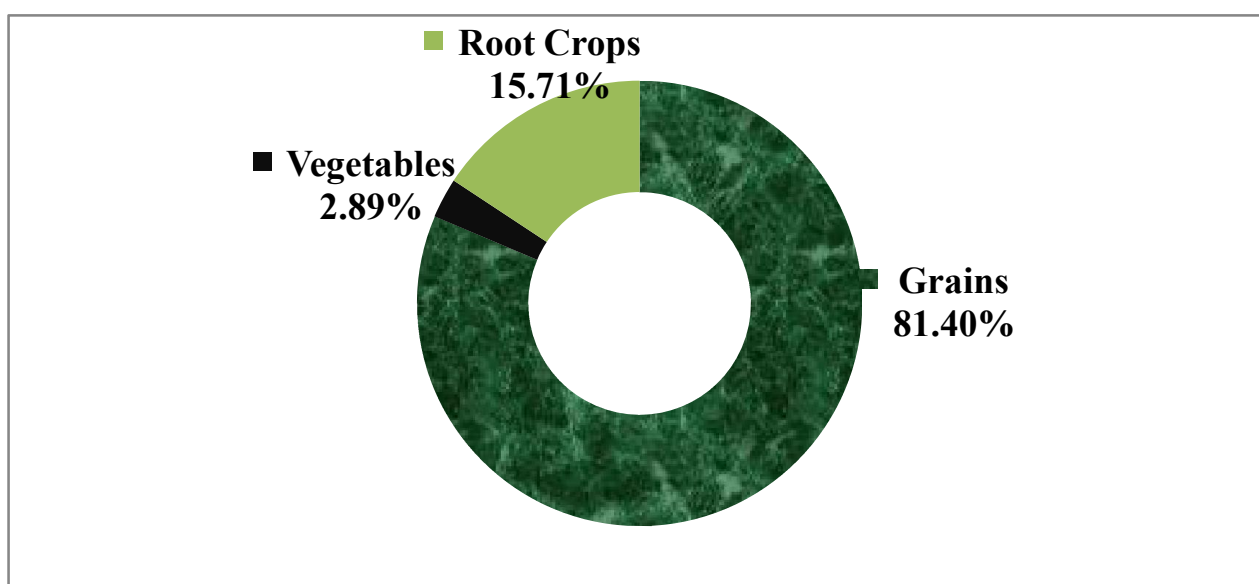


Figure 3: *Percentage of Area under Major Belg Season Crops in 2014/15 (2007E.C), National*

3.1.4. Root Crops: - Root crops such as onion and garlic are indispensable to improve the taste and scent of the food we eat. Other crops like potatoes, sweet potatoes and taro/ Godere are among the major root crops that are consumed in the country. The economic importances of these crops prompt the peasant farm holders to grow many of the root crops as shown in the survey results. For more details, see the statistical Table 5. Root crops

covered nearly 15.71% of the area under all Belg crops in the country. Potatoes, onion and sweet potatoes accounted for 82.33%, 9.29% and 3.67% of the total root crop area cultivated, respectively. Interm of production, potatoes, onion and sweet potatoes accounted for 86.29%, 3.94% and 6.16% of the total root crop production, respectively.

NOTES:

1. Some estimates in all reporting levels are excluded due to high coefficient of variations. Nevertheless, they are incorporated in the total estimates. Hence the sum of the specific estimates may not be equal to the total estimates.
2. Users are also advised to use those estimates with 30-50% coefficient of variation (CV) cautiously
3. Even though area is reported for some crops in some reporting levels, there might be no production data is available for some crops. Such cases are designated by Not Stated (NS). In all tables, if the data are not available, it is labeled as “-”.

**Statistical Tables Presenting Area and
Production Results at
National and Regional Levels**

CHAPTER IV

4 FARM MANAGEMENT PRACTISES OF THE 2014/15 (2007 E.C) BELG SEASON

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The observed experiences indicate that farmers' attitude and tendency towards adoption and acceptance of new innovations, modern agricultural techniques and technologies such as the use of fertilizers, irrigation and improved seeds have positive impact on the development of agricultural sector as a whole. In this regard, the extent of adoption of modern agricultural practices such as utilization of fertilizer, irrigation, pesticides and improved seeds by the private peasant farm holders is often used as important indicators for estimating the rate and extent of modern technologies used in the country's agriculture. The magnitude and level modern/improved farm management practices in the agricultural sector are used to be the sole indicators of the transformation rate of the country's traditional agriculture to modern agriculture.

The overview of the 2014/15 (2007 E.C) Belg season farm management practice of the country indicates that the total quantity of chemical fertilizers applied during the season has also decreased by 3.77% (from 584 431 quintals in 2006 E.C to 562 423 quintals in the 2007 E.C), at national level. Similarly, the total improved seed applied area decreased by about 25.14% (from 76 213 hectares in 2006 E.C to about 57 056 hectares in 2007 E.C). In terms of quantity, the total improved seeds applied has decreased by about 20% which is a change from 23 744 quintals in 2006 E.C to 18 994 quintals in 2007 E.C).

Given this background, in Chapter four, the quantitative information about the use of modern agricultural inputs for Belg season crops of 2014/5 (2007 E.C.) of the private peasant holdings are presented both at country and regional levels. Furthermore, the general composition of the farm holders surveyed applying inputs in terms of age group, holders applying inputs by educational status and the number of holders and the damaged crop land

area in hectare are summarized and and presented in this Chapter. The data are generated from the findings of Belg season agricultural sample survey conducted by the Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia in May 2015.

4.2 SUMMARY OF THE FARM MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF THE 2014/15 (2007 E.C) BELG SEASON AGRICULTURAL SAMPLE SURVEY

According to the 2014/15 (2007 E.C.) Belg Season Crop Production Sample Survey, total cropland area estimated is about 1 442 439 hectares of land while the estimated number of holders engaged in crop production activity is about 9 436 376 at national level. For more illustration see summary Table 6 bellow.

Table 6. Total Cropland Area and Number of Holders Engaged in 2014/15 (2007 E.C.) Belg Season Crop Production

Total Belg Cropland Area in Hectare	1 442 439
Number of Belg Crop Producing Holders	9 436 376
Improved Farm Management practiced Area (in Hectare)	1 311 004
Quantity of Commercial Fertilizer Applied (Quintals)	562 423

As indicated Table 6, during 2014/15 (2007 E.C.), out of the total area under Belg season crops, 1 311 004 hectares (90.89% of the total cropland area) was under the use of improved farm management practices that includes fertilizer, improved seed, pesticides, irrigation and extension services. Moreover, it was estimated that about 562 423 quintals of chemical fertilizer was utilized for crop production nationally. The total cropland areas categorized into different types of farm management practices for the season are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7. Belg Season Cropland Area under Different Farm Management Practices for Production Year of 2014/15 (2007 E.C), National Level

Farm Management Practice Category	Cropland Area Under Different Farm Management Practices (Hectare)	Percentage from Total Cropland Area
Fertilizer	656 140	45.49
Improved Seeds	57 056	3.96
Pesticides	145 026	10.05
Irrigation	148 132	10.27
Extension	304 650	21.12

As shown in Table 7 above, the total crop land area estimated is 656 140 Hectare for fertilizer, 57 056 Hectare for improved seed, 145 026 Hectare for pesticide, 148 132 Hectare for irrigation and 304 650 Hectare for extension. Out of the total Belg cropland area, the percentage distribution is 45.49% for fertilizer, 3.96% for improved seed, 10.05% for pesticides, 10.27% for irrigation and 21.12% for extension services. Furthermore, the survey findings indicate that cereals account for the largest share of the different farm management practices observed as summarized in Table 8.

Table 8. Summary of Cropland Area under Improved Farm Management Practices for Private Peasant Holdings, 2014/15 (2007 E.C.) Belg season, National

Crop Category	Cropland Area			
	Total Area		Area under Improved Farm MGT Practice.	
	Hectare	%	Hectare	% (of total)
Cereals	883 968	61.28	550 681	38.17
Pulses	261 305	18.12	128 285	8.89
Oil crops	28 876	2.00	6 776	0.47
Total	1 174 149	81.40	685742	47.54

As indicated in summary Table 8 above, estimates of total cropland area under different farm management practices shows that cereals accounted 883 968 hectares (61.28% of the total all cropland area), followed by pulses with 261 305 hectares (18.12% from the total all cropp land area). Root crops, vegetables and oil crops accounted for 226 649 hectare (15.71%), 226 649 hectares (2.88%) and 28 876 hectare (2%), respectively. Out of the total cereal cultivated cropland area, 550 681 hectare (38.17% of the total cropland area) is cultivated with improved farm management practices (includes all fertilizer, improved seed, pesticides and irrigation). The respective numbers are 128 285 hectare (8.89%) for pulses, 6 776 hectare (0.47%) for oil crops. The corresponding figures for vegetables and root crops can be refered from the statistical tables.

4.3 FERTLIZER APPLIED AREA AND FERTLIZER TYPE USED

The results of the survey indicate that Belg season cropland area under both natural and chemical fertilizers were estimated to be 656 140 hectares, covering 45.49% of the total area under Belg seasons crops of the private holdings. The percentage of different fertilizers applied is given using summary Table 9 as follows.

Table 9. Summary of Fertilizer Applied Cropland Area for Private Holdings of 2014/15 (2007 E.C.) Belg season, National

Fertilizer Type	Fertilizer Applied Area		%ge from Total Belg Cropland Area
	Hectare	%ge of Fertilizer Applied Area	
Natural	273 318	41.66	18.95
Commercial			
Dap	232 217	35.39	16.10
Urea	23 785	3.62	1.65
Dap+Urea	126 819	19.33	8.79
Total	656 140	100	56.02

As indicated in Summary Table 9, nearly 266 834 hectares (41.66% of the total fertilizer applied cropland area) is applied with natural fertilizer. This accounts 18.95% of the total Belg cropland area. The coverage of chemical fertilizers is estimated to be 382 821 hectares (56.34% from the total fertilizer applied area and 26.54% from the total cropland area). The application of DAP, UREA and the mixture of and DAP and Urea (Dap+Urea), called as commercial fertilizers, constitute 35.39%, 3.62% and 19.33% of the total fertilizer applied cropland area, respectively. The percentages of Dap, Urea and the mixture of Dap and Urea applied out of the total cropland area of the Belg season are: 16.10%, 1.65% and 8.79%, respectively.

4.4 THE USE OF NATURAL FERTLIZER

In general, the application of natural fertilizers for Belg season crops in 2014/15 (2007 E.C.) vary from crop to crop. Of the total area under natural fertilizer, the highest proportion was reported for maize crop, which was estimated at 95 532 hectares (34.95%). The fertilized area (natural fertilizer) under potato stood second with 55 981 hectare (20.48%) while red haricot beans stands third accounting for 40 126 hectare (14.68%) of the total country level natural fertilizer applied of Belg season cropland area.

4.5. THE USE OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

The total cropland area under commercial fertilizers is about 382 822 hectare (58.34% of total fertilizer applied cropland area), in 2014/15 (2007 E.C.) Belg season. Out of this, DAP is the most used fertilizer which accounted for about 232 217 hectare (60.66% of the commercial fertilizer applied area). The second most applied commercial fertilizer is the mixture of Dap and Urea (DAP+UREA) covering 126 819 hectare (accounting for 33.13%) while the use of Urea stands in the third position applied on 23 785 hectare (6.21%) of the total commercial fertilizer applied area. This is more indicated using Figure 5.

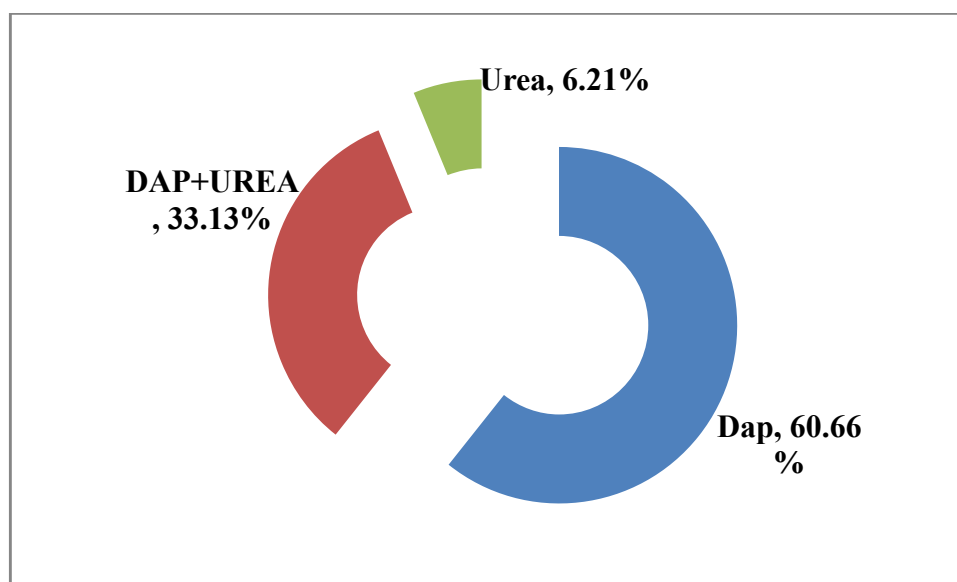


Figure 4 Percentage Distribution of Chemical Fertilizer Applied Cropland Area by Fertilizer Type for Private Holdings of Belg 2014/15 (2007 E.C)

The commercial fertilizers applied area vary between crops. The highest area is reported for potatoes accounting for 111 193 hectares (29.05%) followed by maize which is 72 167 hectares (18.85% of commercial fertilizer applied area), which is more illustrated in the statistical table.

Region-wise, the distribution of both natural and commercial fertilizers applied varies from region to region. For instance, of the total area under both (Natural + Commercial) fertilizers, the highest was reported for S.N.N.P region accounting for nearly 287 490 hectare (43.82% of total fertilized area).

Oromia region accounted for 279 875 hectares (42.65%) of the total country level of both natural and commercial fertilizers applied cropland area) while Amhara region accounted nearly 83 103 hectare (12.67%). In terms of quantity, the total commercial fertilizer applied is 562 423 quintals. Out of this, Dap is the most applied commercial fertilizer accounting for 273 165 quintals (49%). The percentage distribution of the chemical fertilizer applied during the production season is more indicated by Figure 6.

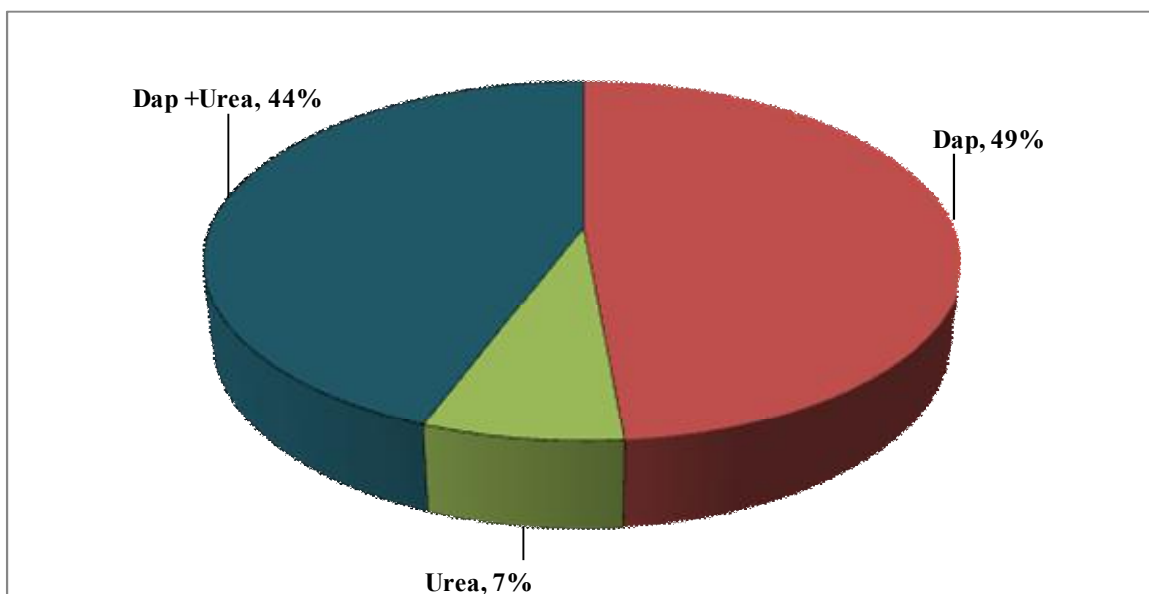


Figure 5. Percentage Distribution of Quantity of Chemical Fertilizers Applied by Fertilizer Type for Private Holding of 2014/15 (2007 E.C) Belg Season, National

As indicated in Figure 6, application of the mixture of Dap and Urea (Dap + Urea) is the second most applied fertilizer type which is about 248 817 quintals (44%) while Urea is the least type of chemical fertilizer applied accounting about 40 441 quintals (7%).

4.6. THE USE OF IMPROVED SEEDS

Better application of improved variety seeds helps to harvest higher yield compared to the use of traditional variety seeds. The survey findings indicate that the total crop area applied with improved seed is nearly 57 056 hectare while total quantity used is 18 994 quintals, at country

level. The area applied with improved seed is about 3.96% of the total Belg 2007 E.C cropland area. The total quantity of improved seeds used is nearly 2.15% of the total seeds used during the season.

4.7. NUMBER OF BELG CROP PRODUCING HOLDERS REPORTING THE USE OF IMPROVED FARM MANAGEMENT PRACTICES BY AGE

To easily identify the age category of the holders who used to earn the economic benefits generated from practicing the use of modern farm management practices on their holdings, Belg crop producing holders' have been categorized into nine groups. These are age groups below 18 years, 18 to 20 years, 21 to 24 years, 25 to 29 years, 30 to 39 years, 40 to 49 years, 50 to 59 years, 60 years and above as well as not stated holders groups. The survey result shows that a total of 9 436 376 holders were engaged in the overall Belg season agricultural activities in 2014/15 (2007 E.C.). Accordingly, the category with the largest number of holders is in the age group 30-39, with 2 473 584 holders (which is 26.21% of the total holders). The age group of 40 to 60 stands second with is 2 160 515 holders (22.90% of total holders). The number and percentage distribution of Belg crop producing holders reporting the use of farm inputs by age group for private holding is given in Table 21.

Moreover, 3 147 074 holders (33.35% of total households) used fertilizer and 522 287 holders (5.53%) used improved seeds. Likewise, 726 666 holders (7.70%) applied pesticides and 807 875 holders (8.56%) used irrigation at national level for 2014/15 (2007 E.C) Belg season, in order to obtain higher crop yield (See Table 21). Generally, nearly 55.15% of the the total holders practiced the use of various farm management practices. The percentages of holder categorized by the use of various modern farm inputs are re-presented using Figure 7.

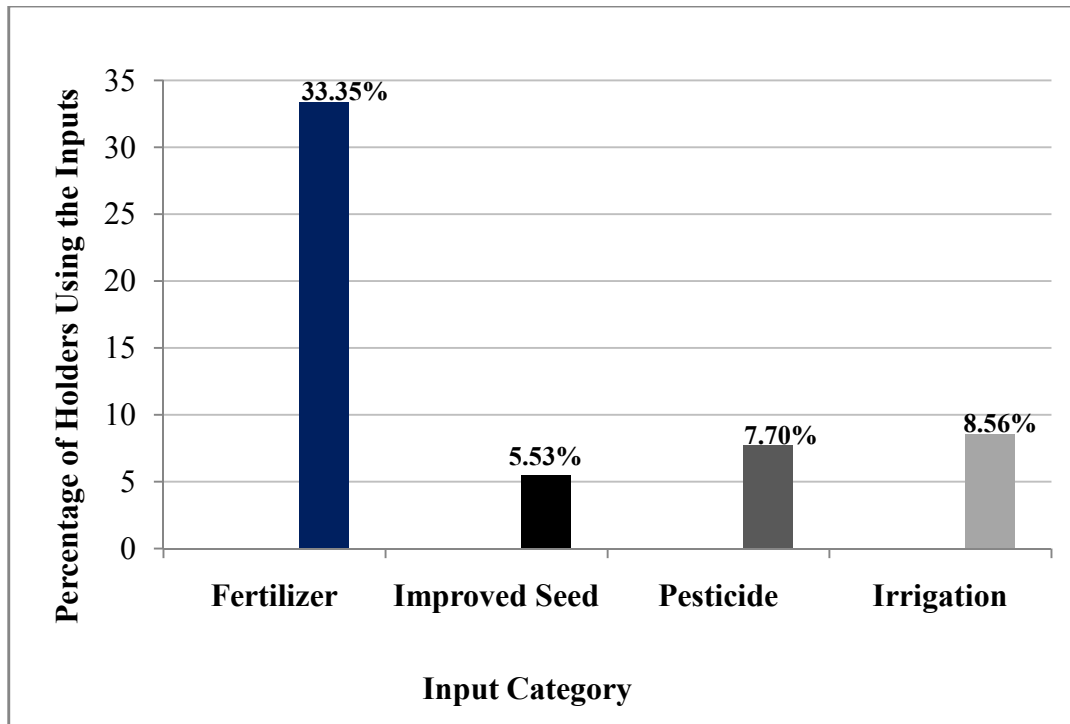


Figure 6. Graphical Representation of Percentage of Holders Using Inputs for Belg 2014/15(2007 E.C)

4.7 NUMBER OF BELG CROP PRODUCING HOLDERS REPORTING THE USE OF IMPROVED FARM MANAGEMENT PRACTICES BY EDUCATIONAL STATUS

Holders educational status play important role in the adoption of new and improved farming technologies. Therefore, in this report, an attempt is made to categorize holders reporting the use of modern farming practices during the 2014/15 (2007 E.C) Belg season crop production based on their educational status. Based on their education level, holders are categorized in to eight groups consisting of illiterate, literate, grade 1 to 3, grade 4 to 6, grade 7 to 8, grade 9 to 11, grade 12 complete and above grade. The number of Belg crop producing holders using different farm inputs based on education is graphically presented in Figure 8.

estimated crop damaged area of 6 957 hectares while weeds stands third position in damaging 10 407 hectare cropland area (For further details, see Figure 9).

National and Regional Statistical Tables of Farm Management Practices

Table 21. 9 Holders Applying Inputs by Age group**Harari**

Age group	All Crop Holders	Fertilizer	Improved Seed	Pesticide	Irrigation
Below 18	-	-	-	-	-
18 - 20	*	-	-	-	-
21 - 24	3,238	*	-	-	-
25 - 29	*	*	-	-	-
30 - 39	7,820	2,485	-	-	*
40 - 49	6,449	3,044	*	-	*
50 - 59	2,602	1,189	*	-	*
60 and above	*	*	-	-	-
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23,415	9,939	*	-	3,103

Table 21.10 Holders Applying Inputs by Age group**Dire Dawa**

Age group	All Crop Holders	Fertilizer	Improved Seed	Pesticide	Irrigation
Below 18	-	-	-	-	-
18 - 20	*	-	-	-	*
21 - 24	365	-	-	-	365
25 - 29	365	*	-	-	365
30 - 39	1,267	*	*	*	909
40 - 49	1,088	-	*	-	969
50 - 59	846	*	*	-	846
60 and above	*	-	-	-	*
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,274	*	*	*	3,558

**Table 22.6 Holders Applying Inputs by Educational Status
Benshangul-Gumuz**

Educational Status of Holders	All Crop Holders	Fertilizer	Improved Seed	Pesticide	Irrigation
<i>Illiterate</i>	17,267	*	*	-	2,322
<i>Literate</i>	4,206	*	-	-	478
<i>Grades 1 - 3</i>	3,961	*	-	-	*
<i>Grades 4 - 6</i>	2,737	-	-	-	562
<i>Grades 7 - 8</i>	1,833	*	-	-	*
<i>Grades 9 - 11</i>	*	-	-	-	*
<i>Grade 12 complete</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Above grade 12</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total</i>	30,078	*	*	-	5,214

**Table 22.7 Holders Applying Inputs by Educational Status
(S.N.N.P.R)**

Educational Status of Holders	All Crop Holders	Fertilizer	Improved Seed	Pesticide	Irrigation
<i>Illiterate</i>	3,112,963	349,774	71,286	21,629	25,718
<i>Literate</i>	243,018	19,222	2,769	*	*
<i>Grades 1 - 3</i>	616,238	88,681	23,417	3,943	4,748
<i>Grades 4 - 6</i>	876,956	140,636	39,932	7,452	6,526
<i>Grades 7 - 8</i>	390,886	83,142	32,914	4,177	5,221
<i>Grades 9 - 11</i>	142,875	24,448	4,893	*	*
<i>Grade 12 complete</i>	25,130	4,926	4,721	-	*
<i>Above grade 12</i>	10,701	2,450	1,520	*	*
<i>Total</i>	5,418,768	713,279	181,451	38,371	45,543

**Table 22.8 Holders Applying Inputs by Educational Status
Gambela**

Educational Status of Holders	All Crop Holders	Fertilizer	Improved Seed	Pesticide	Irrigation
<i>Illiterate</i>	34,977	-	*	*	*
<i>Literate</i>	126	-	-	*	-
<i>Grades 1 - 3</i>	1,582	-	-	-	-
<i>Grades 4 - 6</i>	3,420	-	-	*	-
<i>Grades 7 - 8</i>	2,360	-	-	*	-
<i>Grades 9 - 11</i>	658	-	-	-	-
<i>Grade 12 complete</i>	*	-	-	-	-
<i>Above grade 12</i>	*	-	-	-	-
<i>Total</i>	43,783	-	*	*	*

Table 22.9 Holders Applying Inputs by Educational Status

Harari

Educational Status of Holders	All Crop Holders	Fertilizer	Improved Seed	Pesticide	Irrigation
<i>Illiterate</i>	17,832	3,830	*	-	*
<i>Literate</i>	*	-	*	-	*
<i>Grades 1 - 3</i>	1,169	*	-	-	-
<i>Grades 4 - 6</i>	*	*	-	-	-
<i>Grades 7 - 8</i>	*	*	-	-	-
<i>Grades 9 - 11</i>	*	-	-	-	-
<i>Grade 12 complete</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Above grade 12</i>	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23,415	5,652	*	-	*

Table 22.10 Holders Applying Inputs by Educational Status

Dire Dawa

Educational Status of Holders	All Crop Holders	Fertilizer	Improved Seed	Pesticide	Irrigation
<i>Illiterate</i>	2,548	*	*	*	1,461
<i>Literate</i>	*	-	-	-	*
<i>Grades 1 - 3</i>	413	-	-	-	192
<i>Grades 4 - 6</i>	466	-	-	-	*
<i>Grades 7 - 8</i>	*	-	-	-	*
<i>Grades 9 - 11</i>	*	-	-	-	*
<i>Grade 12 complete</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Above grade 12</i>	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,274	*	*	*	2,225

Table 23 Number of Holders and Damaged Crop Area in Hectare by Category of Crops and Cause of Damage National

Cause of Damage	All holders	All crops	Crop category		
			Cereals	Pulses	Oilseeds
<i>All damage</i>	1,782,101	151,416	95,718	34,314	2,445
<i>Crop disease</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Frost or floods</i>	121,645	6,957	4,039	1,897	302
<i>Locust</i>	16,146	433	212	116	*
<i>Shortage of rain</i>	1,780	*	*	*	*
<i>Too much rain</i>	58,769	3,946	2,286	880	*
<i>Wild animals</i>	23,934	297	*	*	*
<i>Birds</i>	129,328	6,222	3,377	1,691	*
<i>Hailstone</i>	1,162,547	111,865	71,894	25,685	*
<i>Pests</i>	23,417	1,160	581	*	*
<i>Weeds</i>	127,936	10,407	6,852	1,798	*
<i>Others</i>	228,288	9,971	6,355	1,656	56

Table 23.1 Number of Holders and Damaged Crop Area in Hectare by Category of Crops and Cause of Damage Tigray

Cause of damage	All holders	All crops	Crop category		
			Cereals	Pulses	Oilseeds
<i>All damage</i>	28,183	*	*	*	-
<i>Crop disease</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Frost or floods</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Locust</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Shortage of rain</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Too much rain</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Wild animals</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Birds</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hailstone</i>	27,655	*	*	*	-
<i>Pests</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Weeds</i>	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Others</i>	*	*	*	-	-

APPENDIX I

Estimation Procedures of Totals, Ratios and Sampling Errors

APPENDIX II

Standard Errors and Coefficient of Variation for Area and Production

APPENDIX III

**STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENT OF
VARIATION FOR THE FARM MANAGEMENT
PRACTICE**

APPENDIX IV

QUESTIONNAIRE

